North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851. NO. 78.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will contine the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NOTICE.

THAT on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at the town of Rockford, Surry county, N. C, the undersigned, as commissioners, will let out to the lowest bidder the building of a Court-house and Jail, to be built in *Dobson*, the new County site of Surry. Those wishing to undertake the building of either, can call on us in Rockford on Monday and Tuesday previous to that day, and we will furnish them with specifications of said buildings.

JACOB W. BROWER,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELIJAH THOMPSON,
Commissioners.

June 16, 1851. 873—td.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to change his occupation, is desirous of selling out a Democratic Office which has paid and is paying well. The town where it is published is improving, and the prospects of the paper rapidly improving. The success of the paper is beyond doubt, but reasons of an imperative nature, beyond any thing connected with the paper, induce the sale.

It presents an unprecedented opportunity for a capable person to do an excellent business. Satisfactory evidence will be afforded the purchaser of the lucrativeness and pleasantness of the situation for Editor and Publisher.

Address O. P, Standard Office Raleigh, N. C.

June 10th, 1851. 65—tf

N. B. If will be disposed of upon no terms, except to a good Democrat; to such, the terms will be easy.

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.

T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Goods by Express.

I WOULD respectfully state to the Citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent Counties that having located an agent at Gaston, and also made an arrangement with the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. I shall hereafter be prepared to forward by Mail Train in the most punctual manner, any articles in my line, when they are not of too large a size to be handled inconveniently.

SAM'L. H. MARK'S,
Wholesale Confectioner.
Petersburg, Va.

June 21, 1851. 67—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 3, Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sisters are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldiers or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ. R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of the State, and a graduate of our University, and has for sometime been engaged, very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and Christian character, give assurance to Parents that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscientiously performed.

The exercises of the next session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including courses, $21,00, always in advance. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness. By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Sec.*

REFERENCES—President and Faculty of the University of N. C.; Charles G. Haigh, Esq., Hon. R. Strange, Edward J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

July 5, 1851. 71—6w.

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 139 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard, 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $400,	1 05
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ¼ lot, $125,	33
James Terry, ¼, not listed,	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400.	1 04
Martha Spivey, ¼ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ¼, $150,	39
Mary Miller, ¼, $50,	13

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*

July 7, 1851. 71—td.

LANDS FOR SALE
In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W. C. Bevens, Esq., of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta$5.

N. B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25
Children under 12 and Servants half price.	

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans, Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar, Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 48—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Third Annual Fair of the
SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al-other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *uita ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,
Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings, 6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do. 26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups, A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons. Forks and Knives for table use, A large assortment of Razors and Knives, Plated Castors and Candlesticks, Plated Waiters and Baskets, Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30, Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps, Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes, Money Purses and Pocket Books, Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts, Revolving Pistols, best quality, Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders. Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. e are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watc and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ads their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

EVANS & COOKE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Tetfita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paras o,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

Additional Supplies of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
REMARKABLY CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins
Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins
Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,
200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,
London chints, and curtain calicoes,
Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,
Laces, edgings and braids,
Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,
Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,
Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,
Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,
Navy drilling and brown linen,
Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,
Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,
Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'f's and Cravats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'f's.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the under, signed to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities and styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

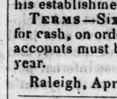
Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

W. L. POMEROY,
(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulations of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpacs,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.
Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

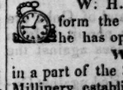
Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.



W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Brouches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 66—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 66—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," "Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author

PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

BY THE

CUBAN REPUBLICANS,

AT PRINCIPE,

JULY 4th, 1851.

To the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba:

Human reason revolts against the idea that the social and political condition of a people can be indefinitely prolonged, in which man—stripped of all rights and guarantees, with no security of person or property, no enjoyment in the present, no hope in the future—lives only by the will, and under the conditions imposed by the pleasure of his tyrants, where a vile calumny, a prisoner's denunciation, a despot's suspicion, a word caught up by surprise in the sanctuary of home, or from the violated privacy of a letter, furnishes ample grounds for tearing a man from his hearth, and casting him forth to die of destitution or despair in a foreign soil, if he escapes being subjected to the insulting forms of a barbarous and arbitrary tribunal, where his persecutors are themselves the judges who condemn him, and where, instead of their proving his offence, he is required to prove his innocence.

A situation so violent as this, Cuba has now been for many years enduring; and far from any promise of remedy appearing, every day adds new proof that the policy of the mother-country, and the ferocity of her rulers, will grant neither truce nor rest till she is reduced to the condition of an immense prison, where every Cuban will be watched by a guard, and will have to pay that guard for watching him. In vain have this people exhibited a mildness, a prudence, and even a submission and loyalty, which have been proverbial.

When the iniquity of the government has not been able to find any ostensible grounds for persecution, it has had recourse to cowardly arts and snartes to tempt its victims into some offence. Thus were various individuals of Matanzas entrapped into an ambuscade of the soldiery, by the pretext of selling them some arms, under circumstances which made them believe those arms were necessary for self-defence against threatened attacks from the Peninsulars. Thus have sergeants, and even officers, been seen to mingle among the country people, and pass themselves off as enemies of the government, for the purpose of betraying them into avowals of their sentiments, to the ruin of many persons so informed against, as well as to the disgrace of military honor on the part of those who have lent themselves to so villainous a service.

If the sons of Cuba, moved by the dread of greater evils, have ever determined to employ legitimate means of imposing some law, or some restraint, upon the unbridled excesses of their rulers, these latter have always found the way to distort such acts into attempts at rebellion.

For having dared to give utterance to principles and opinions, which to other nations constitute the foundation of their moral progress and glory, the Cubans most distinguished for their virtues and talents have found themselves wanderers and exiles. For the offence of having exhibited their opposition to the unlawful and perilous slave trade, from which the avarice of General O'Donnell promised itself so rich a harvest of lucre, the latter satiated his resentment with the monstrous vengeance of involving them in a charge of conspiracy with the free colored people and the slaves of the estates; endeavoring, as the last outrage that an immoral government could offer to law, to reason, or to nature, to prove the object of that conspiracy, in which they implicated whites of the most eminent virtue, knowledge, and patriotism, to have been no other than the "destruction of their own race."

All the laws of society and nature trampled under foot—all races and conditions confounded together—the island of Cuba then presented to the civilized world a spectacle worthy of the rejoicings of hell. The wretched slaves saw their flesh torn from them under the lash, and bespattered with blood the faces of their executioners, who did not cease exacting from their tortures denunciations against accomplices. Others were shot in platoons, without form of trial, and without even coming to understand the pretext under which they were massacred.

The free colored people, after having been first lacerated by the lash, were then hurried to the scaffold, and those only escaped with life who had gold enough to appease the fury of their executioners. And nevertheless, when the government or its followers, has come to fear some rising of the Cubans, their first threat has been that of arming the colored people against them for their extermination. We abstain for very shame from repeating the senseless pretences to which they have had recourse to terrify the timid. Wretches! how have they been able to imagine that the victims or their fury, with whom the whites of Cuba have shared in common the horrors of misery and persecution, will turn against their own friends at the call of the very tyrant who has torn them in pieces? If the free colored people, who know their interest as well as the whites, take any part in the movement of Cuba, it certainly will not be to the injury of the mother who shelters them in her bosom nor of those other sons of hers who have never made them feel the difference of their race and condition, and who, far from plundering them, have taken pride in being their defenders, and in meriting the title of their benefactors.

The world would refuse to believe the history of the horrid crimes which have been perpetrated in Cuba, and would reasonably consider that if there had been monsters to commit it, it is inconceivable that there could so long have been men to endure them. But if there are few able to penetrate to the truth of particular facts, through all the means employed by the government to obscure and disort them, no one will resist the evidence of public and official facts.

Publicly, and with arms in his hands, did Gen. Tacon despoil Cuba of the Constitution of Spain, proclaimed by all the powers of the monarchy, and sent to be sworn to in Cuba, as the fundamental law of the whole kingdom.

Publicly, and by legislative act, was Cuba declared to be deprived of all the rights enjoyed by all Spaniards, and conceded by nature and the laws of nations the least advanced in civilization.

Publicly have the sons of Cuba been cut off from all admission to the commands and lucrative employments of the State.

Publicly are the unlimited powers, of every description, granted to the Captain General of Cuba, who can refuse to those whom they condemn even the right of a trial, and the privilege of being sentenced by a tribunal.

Public and permanent in the Island of Cuba are those courts martial which the laws permit only in extraordinary cases of war, for offences against the State.

Publicly has the Spanish press hurled against Cuba the threat of converting the Island into ruin and ashes, by liberating the slaves, and unchaining against her the hordes of barbarian Africans.

Public are the impediments and difficulties imposed upon every individual to restrain him from moving from place to place, and from exercising any branch of industry—none being safe from arrest and fine, for some deficiency of authority or license, at every step he may take.

Public are the taxes which have wasted away the substance of the Island and the prospects of other new ones, which threaten to abolish all the products of its riches—nothing being left for its people but the toils to produce them.

Public are the petty exactions and plunderings, at every turn, inflicted in the most unblushing manner, in addition to the general imposition by the subaltern mandarins of authority in their respective localities.

Finally, the government has publicly and officially declared—and the journals in its pay have labored to sustain the declaration with foul commentary—"that the inhabitants of Cuba have no organ nor right of action, even for the purpose of directing an humble prayer to the feet of the Sovereign." The fact that the corporation of Puerto Principe, with the authorization of the Governor, who presided over it, addressed to the Queen a memorial to the effect that the royal court (audience) shall not be suppressed in that district, gave rise to the removal of the members of the corporation from office, and to the unheard-of arbitrariness of that declaration, in which, to increase the outrage, it added that the government is not bound in its proceedings to consult the opinions and interests of the country.

Outrages so great and so frequent, reasons so many and so strong, suffice not merely to justify, but to sanctify, in the eyes of the whole world, the cause of the independence of Cuba, and any effort of her people, by their own exertions, or with friendly aid from abroad, to put an end to the evils they suffer, and secure the rights with which God and nature have invested man.

Who will in Cuba oppose this indefeasible instinct, this imperative necessity of defending our property, and of seeking in the institutions of a just, free and regulated government, that welfare and security which are the conditions on which alone civilized society can exist?

The Peninsulars (natives of Spain) perhaps, who have come to Cuba to marry our daughters, who have here their children, their affections and their property, will they disregard the laws of nature to range themselves on the side of a government which oppresses them as it oppresses us, and which will neither thank them for the service, nor be able, with all their help, to prevent the triumph of the independence of Cuba?

Are not they as intimately bound up with the happiness and interest of Cuba as those blood natives of her soil, who will never be able to deny the name of their fathers, and who, in rising up to-day against the despotism of the government, would wish to count upon their co-operation as the best guaranty of their new social organization, and the strongest proof of the justice of their cause?

Have they not fought in the Peninsular itself, for their national independence, for the support of the same principles for which we, the sons of Cuba proclaim, and which, being the same for men in all countries, cannot be admitted in one and rejected in another without doing treason to nature and to the light of reason, from which they spring?

No, no—it cannot be that they should carry submissiveness to the point of preferring their own ruin, and the spilling of the blood of their sons and brothers, to the triumph of the holiest cause ever embraced by man—a cause which aims to promote their own happiness, and to protect their rights and properties. The Peninsulars who adorn and enrich our soil, and to whom the title of labor gives as high a right as our own to its preservation, know very well that the sons of Cuba regard them with personal affection—have never failed to recognize the interest and reciprocal wants which unite the two—nor have ever held them responsible for the perverseness of the few, and for the iniquities of a government whose infernal policy alone has labored to separate them, on the tyrant's familiar maxim—to divide and conquer.

We, who proceed in good faith, and with the noble ambition of earning the applause of the world for the justice of our acts—we surely cannot aim at the destruction of our brothers, nor at the usurpation of their properties; and far from meriting that vile calumny which the government will endeavor to fasten upon us, we do not hesitate to swear, in the sight of God and of man, that nothing would better accord with the wishes of our hearts, or with the glory and happiness of our country, than the co-operation of the Peninsulars in the sacred work of liberation. United with them, we could realize that idea of entire independence which is a pleasing one to their own minds; but if they present themselves in our way as enemies, we shall not be able to answer for the security of their persons and properties, nor, when adventuring all for the main object of the liberty of Cuba, shall we be able to renounce any means of effecting it.

But if we have all these reasons to expect that the Peninsulars, who are in no wise dependent on the government, and who are so bound up with the fate of Cuba, will at least remain neutral, it will not be supposed that we can promise ourselves the same conduct on the part of the army, the individuals composing which, without ties or affections, know no other law nor consideration than the will of their commander. We pity the lot of these unfortunate men, subject to a tyranny as hard as our own, who, torn from their homes in the flower of their youth, have been brought to Cuba to oppress us, on condition of themselves renouncing the dignity of men and all the enjoyments and hopes of life. If they will appreciate the difference between a free and happy citizen and a dependent and hireling soldier, and choose to accept the benefits of liberty and prosperity, which we tender them, we will admit them into our ranks as brethren. But if they shall disregard the dictates of reason and of their own interests, and allow themselves to be controlled by the insidious representations of their tyrants, so as to regard it as their duty to oppose themselves to us on the field of battle as enemies, we will then accept the combat, alike without hate and without fear, and always willing, whenever they may lay down their arms, to welcome them to our embrace.

To employ the language of moderation and justice—to seek for means of peace and conciliation—to invoke the sentiments of love and brotherhood—befits a cultivated and Christian people, which finds itself forced to appeal to the violent recourse of arms, not for the purpose of attacking the social order and the lives of fellow beings, but to recover the condition and the rights of man, usurped from them by an unjust and tyrannical power. But let not the expression of our progress and wishes encourage in our opponents the idea that we are ignorant of our resources, or distrustful of our strength. All the means united, at the disposal of the Peninsulars in Cuba, against us, could only make the struggle more protracted and disastrous; but the issue in our favor could not be any the less sure and decisive.

In the ranks of independence we have to count all the free sons of Cuba, whatever may be the color of their race—the brave nations of South America, who inhabit our soil, and who have already made trial of the strength and conduct of our tyrants—the sturdy islanders of the Canaries, who love Cuba as their country, and who have already had an Hernandez and a Montes de Oco, to seal with the proof of martyrdom, the heroic decision of their compatriots for our cause.

The ranks of the government would find themselves constantly thinned by desertion, by the climate, by death, which from all quarters would spring up among them in a thousand forms. Cut short of means to pay and maintain their army, dependent on recruits from Spain to fill up their vacancies, without an inch of friendly ground on which to plant their foot, or an individual on whom to rely with security, war in the field would be for them one of extermination; while, if they shut themselves within the defences of their fortresses, hunger and want would soon compel them to abandon them, if they were not carried by force of arms. The example of the whole continent of Spanish America, under circumstances more favorable for them, when they had Cuba for their arsenal, the benefit of her coffers, and native aid in those countries themselves, ought to serve them as a lesson not to undertake an exterminating and fratricidal struggle, which could not fail to be attended with the same or worse results.

We, on the other hand, besides our own resources, have, in the neighboring States of the Union, and in all the republics of America, the encampments of our troops, the depots of our supplies, and the arsenals of our arms. All the sons of this vast New World, whose bosom shelters the Island of Cuba, and who have had, like us, to shake off by force the yoke of tyranny, will enthusiastically applaud our resolve, will fly by hundreds to place themselves beneath the flag of liberty in our ranks, and their trained and experienced valor will aid us in annihilating, once and for always, the last badge of ignominy that still disgraces the free and independent soil of America.

If we have hitherto hoped, with patience and resignation, that justice and their own interests would change the minds of our tyrants; if we have trusted to external efforts to bring the mother country to a negotiation which should avoid the disasters of war, we are resolved to prove by deeds that inaction and that endurance have not been the result of impotence and cowardice. Let the government undeceive itself in regard to the power of its bayonets and the efficacy of all the means it has invented to oppress and watch us. In the face of its very authorities—in the sight of the spies at our side—on the day when we have resolved to demand back our rights, and by force to break our chains, nothing has prevented us from combining the plan of our revolution; and the cry of liberty and independence will rise from the Cape of San Antonio to the Point of Maisi.

We, then, as provisional representatives of the people of Cuba, and in the exercises of the rights which God and nature have bestowed upon every freeman, to secure his welfare and establish himself under the form of government that suits him, do solemnly declare, taking God to witness the ends we propose and invoking the favor of the people of America, who have preceded us with their example, that the Island of Cuba is, and, by the laws of nature ought to be, independent of Spain; and that henceforth the inhabitants of Cuba are free from all obedience or subjection to the Spanish government and the individuals composing it; owing submission only to the authority and directing of those who, while awaiting the action of the general suffrage of the people, are charged, or may provisionly charge themselves with the command and government of each locality; and of the military forces.

By virtue of this declaration the free sons of Cuba, and the inhabitants of the Island who, adhering to her cause, are authorized to take arms, to unite into corps, to name officers and juntas of government for their organization and direction, and for the purpose of putting themselves in communication with the juntas constituted for the proclamation of the Independence of Cuba, and which have given the initiative to this movement. Placed in the imposing attitude of making themselves respected, our compatriots will prefer all the means of persuasion to those of force; they will protect the property of neutrals, whatever may be their origin; they will welcome the Peninsulars into their ranks as brothers, and will respect all property.

If, notwithstanding our purposes and fraternal intentions, the Spanish government should find partizans obstinately bent upon sustaining it, and we have to owe our liberty to the force of arms, sons of Cuba, let us prove to the republics of America, which are contemplating us, that we having been the last to follow their example does not make us unworthy of them, nor incapable of meriting our liberty and achieving our independence.

JOAQUIN DE AGUERO AGUERO,
FRANCISCO AGUERO ESTRADU,
UBALDO ARTEAGA PINA.

Correspondence of the New-York Herald.

HAVANA, July 16, 1851.

Insurrection at Principe—The Fourth of July at Principe—Engagement between the People and the Troops—General Insurrection in the Central and Eastern part of Cuba—Rumors on the subject—Desertion of the Troops—Fraternization with the People, &c.

The revolution of Cuba has changed its chrysalis for the full grown fly. The first blood has been spilled. Cuba, some seem to think, has had her Lexington. The particulars of the accounts which we receive from the interior are exceedingly various, but all unite upon the one great fact, that the *pronunciamento* has been made, and a slight advantage gained over the troops. The people of Principe have been the first to draw the sword.

One of the most probable versions of the affair is the following:—Under the pretence of celebrating St. John and St. Peter's festival, (which occur on the 24th and 30th of June, respectively) and in consequence, by some order of the government, of their not being celebrated in Puerto Principe, a gathering of people was made a few leagues from the city, on the fourth day of July. The Governor, anticipating some open act, sent a detachment of dragoons to disperse them. These did not come up to the Cubans until evening, when they were attacked, forced to retire with a loss of (according to some accounts) 20, and others 60 men. When the troops had fled, the Cubans retired to the hills, where they have formed an entrenched camp, and are driving in cattle, collecting forage, and men and arms. It is said that Puerto Principe, Neuvitas, and all the adjacent country, has been abandoned by the young men, who are supposed to have gone to join the insurgents. The point where they are collecting is in the hills of Najassa. This pronunciamento was followed by another at Tunas, a village about half way between Principe and Saint Jago; and it is supposed that the rising has, before this time, become general in the centre and eastern part of the island. In the official accounts, which you will find in to-day's Gaceta, you will observe that no report later than the 5th is given from Principe.

Letters have been received up to the 10th, by which we learn that a detachment of troops had been sent out, but did not consider itself strong enough to penetrate the hill country. It is feared that a corresponding movement may be made here; and I am told that on Saturday night last, very strong patrols were about, as though some movement was anticipated.—The revolution having begun, it cannot go backwards. The Spanish troops are scattered all over the island, and cannot with facility be now concentrated. If, therefore, the movement becomes at all general, they will probably fall or pass to the other side—a thing that is not at all improbable—and whispers thereof are already abroad. The civil war in Spain has so accustomed the army to change sides, that there is hardly a regiment that has not fought once or more for each. It is this, it appears to me, that makes the fidelity of the Spanish army such a strange contradiction. True to their colors, but following their colors either way.

P. S.—1 P. M. Letters from Principe state that the troops are deserting in squads to the insurgents. Two steamers leave to-morrow morning with reinforcements. A rumor is about town that Trinidad will rise to-morrow.

HAVANA, July 17—11½ A. M.

Extent and Growth of the Insurrection.

Notwithstanding the counter statements again put forth by the government, this morning, I confirm all the previous information which you will find in my letter of yesterday's date, relative to the revolution going on in the interior and eastern districts of this island, with the addition that similar movements have taken place at Las Tunas, Sabeccu, Byamo, Trinidad, and Pino del Rio, and that it is positively stated that great numbers of the troops have gone over to the insurgents. The government do all in their power to prevent the true state of things becoming known to the people of the capital, and it is easily to be perceived that they are under great apprehension and alarm. Nearly all the vessels of war have been sent to sea, and the steamer Blasco de Garcy sailed at 10 P. M. last night, with troops for Principe.

The Savannah Republican of Friday publishes the following letter:

HAVANA, July 21, 1851.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Notwithstanding you may have heard of the movement at Principe, on the 4th of July, which was very happily conducted, and of that to follow in Tunas, Holguin, Bayamo, Trinidad, Baracoa, Guamutas, Guanajay, Pinar del Rio, I send you the following: The patriots from Principe are in the mountains of Cascorro, whence they sallied forth and destroyed the whole command of Brig. Gen. Conti, while he was crossing the river Najasa. The patriots captured Gen. C. and killed about one hundred of his men, while fifty were drowned. The movement at Tunas has been complete, also that at Holguin; both points are in the power of the Liberators, and they have formed a provisional government.

How very ridiculous it is that by the last mail the governor did not advise the public one word of this; but, on the contrary, states that all is quiet. An official statement appears in the *Gaceta*, as received here by last night's mail, giving an account in which the "Liberators, commanded by Don Joaquim Aguero, had meet the government troops; and that the Liberators lost five men, eleven horse, and some ammunition—and Providence has so ordained it that we have not lost one man." This speaks clear enough what is passing, and is suppressed by the government in order to keep down our people, and keep them in ignorance of the real state of affairs. We know well enough that the Spanish troops did lose in this action, twenty-one men, and had cowardly fled, and that only three of the patriots were killed and five wounded. This is the truth.

The Captain General has received news from the Governor of Matanzas that the Catalans and Creoles had united in a conspiracy, and that he was in dread that the revolution would break out every instant.

My friends, all that is wanted for a universal rising of the people is sympathy from the United States.

AN INCIDENT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. We read the following incident from that hive of industry with much pleasure:—

"Quite a rich scene took place last week at the Fair. The Queen gave out on Friday that she would visit the Fair the next morning at nine o'clock, attended by her ladies and gentlemen in waiting, to inspect each department personally, and to receive information from those severally in charge; consequently there was quite a gathering of nobles and citizens from the West End. After a time the Queen arrived at the beautiful fancy soap stand from Philadelphia, at each great corner of which stood in bold relief, the busts of Washington and Taylor, with an inscription on the head of each, viz: "*This is all solid soap.*"

The Queen seemed to doubt the fact, and suddenly taking a gold pin from her dress, was about testing the truth of it, by running the pin into the head of Washington, when the Philadelphian, seeing her object, placed his hand between the pin and bust, and with gravity and politeness observed—'It is the bust of Washington your Majesty.' Quick as thought Prince Albert said, with a smile, to the interested Queen, 'It is only royalty picking at liberty.' The next morning an order came from Buckingham Palace for a box of the Philadelphia soap.

VIRGINIA IN 1832 AND 1851.

A subscriber in Mississippi requests us to republish the Editorials of the Enquirer and the Whig upon the proclamation of President Jackson, on the South Carolina nullification proceedings. We have not access to the latter, but cheerfully give place to the comments of the Enquirer, on the 13th December, 1832, on the reception of the President's proclamation.

Rich. Enq.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, December 13, 1832.]

THE CRISIS.

We lay before our readers this morning one of the most important papers which has ever emanated from the Executive Department. It is unnecessary for us to say, that we refer to the *President's Proclamation concerning the movements in South Carolina.*

Following the precedent set by Gen. Washington in '93, when he issued his Proclamation, pending the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, he has come forward to commune with his countrymen about the approaching crisis in South Carolina, to explain the views which he entertains of the duties which may attach to him as the Chief Magistrate of the Union; to address the citizen of his native State and to warn them of the dangers to which they expose themselves and their country; to address the citizens of all the United States, and to arouse them in behalf of that Union, whose manifold blessings he has pourtrayed with an eloquence, which has seldom been equalled and never surpassed.

This generous effort to extinguish the torch of civil discord, and to preserve the Union, is worthy of the patriot who has devoted his best days to the glory of his country and to the liberties of the human race. The patriotism which breathes in this production is entitled to all our gratitude. The ability with which it is composed; the powerful appeals which it makes to the people of South Carolina and of the Union, are calculated to make a deep impression upon every reader.

To every argument which it urges against the doctrine of South Carolina Nullification, we cordially subscribe. We regard the whole South Carolina doctrine as a mischievous and absurd heresy—as seeking to place a State *in* the Union and *out* of it *at the same time*—as cancelling the laws of a Government, which it professes at the same moment to respect. It is not a *Constitutional* remedy, but a *Revolutionary measure*—not a peaceful remedy; but, *if acceded to*, it ultimately works a dissolution of the confederacy; and, *if resisted*, it amounts to force and to war. We agree thoroughly with the President that the doctrine of the Nullifiers strikes a blow at the Union—that it would scarcely be equal to a rope of sand, if every State had a right of nullifying every law which it might pronounce to be contrary to the Constitution—and that the benefits of this Union are inestimable. We believe that it is the moral duty of every State, when it conceives itself to be agrieved by unconstitutional encroachments, and even oppressed by tyrannous acts, to exhaust every amicable expedient, before it talks of secession—to bear and forbear much—to resort to every constitutional measure for its relief—to appeal through its representatives and its senators to Congress—to seek it by an amendment to the Constitution—to appeal to its sister States for their co-operation—to confer with them in the fullest and frankest manner about the wisest and most efficient means for relief—never to act with passion—never to act with precipitation—and never, except perhaps in the utmost extremity of oppression, to act alone. For, if every single State, in a great confederacy of twenty four States, may act as South Carolina is acting, how long could this Union hang together? In a word, we repeat, as we have done over and over a hundred times, with Mr. Jefferson:

"Are we then *to stand to our arms?* No. That must be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer and greater sufferings. If every infraction of a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once, as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience and longer endurance, then, with our brethren while under delusion; give them time for reflection and experience of consequences; keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents; and *separate from our companions only when the sole alternatives left, are the dissolution of our Union with them, or a submission to a government without limitation of powers.* Between these *two evils*" (and Nullification *not one of them*) "when we must make a choice, there can be no hesitation. But in the meanwhile, the States should be watchful to note every material usurpation on their rights; to denounce them as they occur in the most peremptory terms; to protest against them as wrongs to which our present submission shall be considered, not as acknowledgments or precedents of right, but as a temporary yielding to the lesser evil, until their accumulation shall overweigh that of separation."

We most cordially agree with the Proclamation, therefore, in the views which it exhibits of the blessings of the Union, and of the dangers which are involved in this heresy of Nullification. We agree with it, that the Ordinance of South Carolina has been very precipitate, under all the *circumstances* of the case; "when the condition of the country imperiously demanded such a modification of the duties as should reduce them to a just and equitable scale"—when the Public debt is about to be extinguished—when the act of the last session had broken the ice—and when, since the President's Message was delivered, and the great weight of the Executive recommendation has been thrown into the scale, the prospect of relief has become brighter than ever.

It is hoped that these appeals of the President to the good sense and patriotic feelings of the citizens of South Carolina will not be altogether unavailing. We cordially agree with so much of this Proclamation, therefore, as embraces these several points, with great pleasure. They are calculated to sink deeply into the hearts of the people. In fact, we hail with great pleasure so much of this Proclamation, as extends from the first clause through the three first columns of the *official copy*—and so much of it as extends from the paragraph as commences with "These are the alternatives," &c., down to the very end of the proclamation, with but very few exceptions.

There are some *doctrinal points*, in the intermediate passages, to which we think it our duty to state we cannot subscribe. They are not essentially connected with the main objects of the Proclamation—and we regret to see them in this paper at all. They are embraced in the passage which extends from the paragraph commencing with the words "This right to secede," to the paragraph ending with "must oppose it at all hazards." These doctrines relate to the *right of secession*—and to the *character of the federal compact.* We regard the right of secession in the same light as Mr. Jefferson does in the memorable passage we have quoted above—and we contend that we ought to "separate from our companions only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our Union with them, or *submission to a government without limitation of powers.*" And we also disagree with the Proclamation, as to the nature of the Federal Compact. The States, though they have transferred certain specified powers to the Federal Government, have the *right* to pass upon the manner in which they may be exercised—and to interpose, as Virginia did in '99, for arresting the progress of the evil. The true doctrine is, in fact, developed in the following Resolution of the Virginia Legislature at that time:

"That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from *the compact to which the States are parties*, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting the compact; as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that, in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, *to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil*, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them."

In what manner Virginia interpreted her own resolution, we appeal to her own acts at that period. Those, who wish to understand them, must go, not to the version which S. Carolina pleases to make of them, but to the Nos. of Agricola. But enough for the present. We have no disposition to press these points further at *this time*—but when the time comes for action upon them, we shall insist upon them with all the energy in our power.

So much for the President's Proclamation. May its good effects correspond with the patriotism in which it originated. May its solemn adjurations be heeded by the citizens of S. Carolina—and may the voice of the father be listened to with the respect which it deserves.

But it is impossible for us to pause here. We must declare our sentiments with the freedom which becomes the occasion. We have arrived at a great crisis. We know not what a day may bring forth. We received by yesterday's mail the proposed bill of the South Carolina Legislature. "*To provide for the security and protection of the people of the State of South Carolina.*" Among other portentous provisions, it contains the following:

"*Be it therefore enacted*, By the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in case the Government of the U. States, shall by the employment of naval or military force, attempt to coerce the State of S. Carolina into submission to the acts of Congress so as aforesaid declared and ordained to be null, void, and no law, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to resist the same; and in order to render such resistance effectual, he is hereby authorized and empowered to order into service the whole military force of the State, or as much thereof as he may from time to time deem proper.

SEC. 2. In case of any overt act of coercion, or an intention on the part of the Government of the United States to commit such an act, *manifested by an unusual assemblage of naval or military forces in or near the State*, or the adoption of any measures *indicating a determination to resort to the employment of such force against the State*, the Governor shall forthwith issue his Proclamation calling for volunteers; and he is hereby authorized to accept the service of such as may at any time offer, and to call into the service of this Commonwealth, from time to time, such portion thereof, as may be required to meet the emergency."

Besides this the whole Militia of South Carolina, is to be reorganized and prepared for action—the citizens to be classified from sixteen years of age upwards—the Governor is to purchase 10,000 stand of small arms, with the necessary accoutrements, &c., &c. Who can say to this frenzied spirit "Thus far, and no farther?" Who can say what the next month or week may bring forth? Violence on the part of her citizens, civil war, and blood? And can we see the prospect unmoved? Can Virginia forbear to use all the influence to which she is entitled? Will she stand aloof? Will she wait till the storm bursts, and war perhaps sweeps across the fields of South Carolina? Can she not throw herself between the contending parties; and contribute whatever of moral force she may exert to save the blessed Union—from Nullification, as well as the Rights of the States from the Tariff?

These reflections have been suggested to us by the news of yesterday, and by a letter we have received from one of the ablest men in the country. We ask his pardon for laying extracts from it before the Legislature, *keeping his name strictly* to ourselves. The members of the Legislature will weigh them for what they are worth. From the high character of their author—from the deep importance of the subject—from the momentous crisis, which we are approaching—we respectfully think them entitled to serious attention. But the press is open—and without meaning in the slightest degree to urge our own crude suggestions upon the public, we invite the true and able men of the land to lay their reflections before their countrymen. *Now's the day, and now's the hour.*

EXTRACTS.

"The impending crisis is a fearful one. What is to be the result? The question is before me, day and night. As you have justly observed, we are between Scylla and Charybdis. If the General Government succeed, is there not reason to fear that State Rights will be in danger, and that the Federal arm may become too strong at some future period? On the other hand, if South Carolina succeed, either in the project of nullification or in that of secession, the Union is virtually dissolved, and we shall follow the fate of the other Republics that have checkered the eventful map of history. What then is to be done? If South Carolina proceed as she has begun, the shock must be met, and our institutions may be demolished in the conflict. There is scarcely time even were *this* Congress perfectly well disposed, to settle such a question between now and the first of February next; and if they were, it is not in human nature that the whole protective system, enormous as it is in its application, should be instantaneously abandoned. And this, and this alone, would satisfy the South Carolina politicians! Under these circumstances it has occurred to me that Virginia might interpose most efficaciously, and add another leaf to the wreath which adorns her civic chaplet. Suppose the Legislature should appoint a committee of four or five of the most eminent citizens, to proceed to South Carolina, and to entreat her Convention, and her Legislature, to recall her late steps, and at all events, to delay her final action till another trial is made to reduce the Tariff. Possibly the measure would be more certain, if Virginia should call upon North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama to appoint similar committees, to meet her's at Columbia, and to join in the good work! In all political fermentations, time, if not a positive cure, is almost sure to lead to one. Suppose Virginia, too, should address Congress in one of those forcible appeals she so well knows how to make, and urge an immediate commencement as well as a great reduction of the Tariff, stating all the great considerations which require it; and should at the same time address the State of South Carolina, as a sister, suffering under the same system, and entreat her, out of regard to Virginia, to the other Southern States, to the integrity of the Union, and in fact to the cause of free government throughout the world, to delay her action, and to try to procure a modification of the Tariff, a general convention, or a convention of the Southern States, and invite, as I have said, the States most interested in the subject to join her;—(In this address, too, Virginia might disclaim and protest against the whole South Carolina doctrine of Nullification—*Editors.*)—would not the result be favorable? At any rate is there not such a probability of it, as to justify the attempt? Events are pressing so rapidly upon one another, that we hardly know what the next hour will produce: of course no time is to be lost.

"The times are portentous, and satisfied I am, that if Virginia does not put her shoulder to the wheel, our fate hangs by a thread. The President will do all that wisdom, firmness, and integrity can effect; but still, without zealous aid, from real friends, even he may not be able to carry us through unscathed."

Again, we invite our friends, in and out of the Legislature, to *write*, to *speak*, to ACT, at this great crisis of our affairs. *The country expects every man to do his duty.*

As shewing the views of the Enquirer and Virginia at that period, we quote the following remarks of that paper on the 24th August 1832—when it said with Mr. Jefferson, "We will separate from our brethren only when the sole alternatives left, are the dissolution of our Union with them, or submission to a government *without limitation of powers*:"

"In a word, we do not hesitate to believe, that if events sweep so madly to their consequences, as they have done South of us, for the last six weeks, Virginia will again have an important part to play in the political drama. It may become her duty to attempt both to save the Constitution and the Union. She did much to save the Union in '88. She did as much to save the Constitution in '98. The time may be at hand when she will have to display the same coolness as well as firmness of spirit. But we are much deceived, if, while she denounces the Tariff, she will not equally oppose Nullification; if she does not disclaim all separate State action, but insist, in case of necessity, upon a consultation with her sisters, and advocate either a Southern Convention, or a General Convention—and first to "exhaust every argument," and every amicable expedient, before she assents to revolution or to secession. We will first seek justice, not by Nullification; certainly not by electing a President like Mr. Clay, whose success itself might jeopardise the Union—but by *united councils*—and, if we will repeat, again and again, with Mr. Jefferson, "We will *separate from our companions*" (*not nullify*, mark!) "only when the sole alternatives left, are the dissolution of our Union with them, or submission to a government *without limitation of powers.*"

"There is a remarkable analogy between the position of South Carolina and Virginia, then and now. Then, as now, South Carolina assumed, single-handed, to disregard the views of all her sister States of the South, and to threaten civil war and bloodshed. Then, as now, Virginia, and all the other Southern States, deprecated her mad and isolated proceeding, and declared themselves unwilling, on account of what had been done by Congress, to break up the Union. The voice of Virginia and the other Southern States was heeded *then*—and we cannot so far believe the degeneracy and madness of the times, as to concede that the same wise, sound and patriotic councils will not be listened to now.

CENTRAL RAILROAD—GRADING. It may be gratifying to the friends of this great work to learn that Messrs. Shaver & Simonton, are now making the dirt fly. They commenced work on Monday morning last, and they are pushing *their* part of it right evenly on. Others are preparing, and we expect soon to see them at work. *Salisbury Watchman.*

ANNUAL MEETING,

Of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep river Navigation Company.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, took place in Pittsborough on Thursday the 17th inst. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, jr., of Wilmington, President, and Messrs. N. A. Steadman and J. J. Jackson, Secretaries.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed by the Chair, to ascertain whether or not there was a sufficiency of stock represented, legally, to constitute a Meeting, and that said Committee be instructed to ascertain and report what amount of stock was necessary to constitute such sufficiency, as also to what amount stockholders owning two shares and more than two shares may be represented, and further, what number of shares of one hundred dollars only was represented. Messrs. F. J. Hill and J. H. Haughton, the Committee under said resolution, reported, that to constitute an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, it was necessary that there should be a representation of stock to the amount of 135 votes—also, that the stockholders present were entitled to 196 votes; two shares entitling to one vote; and further, that there was a representation of stock in shares of $100 each, to the amount of $6400, which report was concurred in.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That all persons owning one share of stock, should be entitled to a vote in this meeting.

Able and elaborate reports were then submitted by Dr. S. McClenahan, President, and Col. Wm. H. Thompson, Chief Engineer of the Company, setting forth the present condition of the work, its future prospects, &c. Reports laid on the table for the present.

J. J. Jackson, Treasurer of the Company, submitted a report, setting forth the receipts and expenditures for the last year. Report laid on the table for the present.

N. A. Stedman, in behalf of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, submitted a report which was concurred in.

On motion of B. I. Howze, Esq:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to whom shall be referred the reports of the President, Engineer, and Treasurer, and that said Committee report to this Convention, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Messrs. B. I. Howze, Henry Elliott, M. Q. Waddell, Elias Bryan and Dr. R. K. Smith were appointed said Committee: Whereupon, on motion, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met according to adjournment. Messrs. F. J. Hill, Henry Elliott and others addressed the Convention in impressive and eloquent terms, urging the immediate subscription of the balance of the stock necessary to be subscribed by individuals, to make up the capital stock of the Company. It was stated that a subscription of $12,500 would at once render binding a conditional subscription of $8,500 which would make up the capital stock of the Company. The views of these gentlemen were listened to with profound attention.

Books of subscription were then opened, and $8,500 were added to the subscription list.

The Convention then adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

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FRIDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

Convention met according to adjournment.

The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

B. I. Howze, Esq., on behalf of the Committee to whom was referred the reports of the President, Engineer and Treasurer, submitted a report which was concurred in and ordered to be spread on the minutes of the Convention.

Dr. F J. Hill offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is necessary and essential to the interest of the Company that the President should visit and give his personal supervision to the work at every point on the river, at which it may be progressing, at least once a month.

The Convention then went into the election of officers for the next year, which resulted as follows, viz:

President—Dr. S. McClenahan.

For Directors—Messrs. John H. Haughton, Thos. Hill, and L. J. Haughton.

Dr. John A. Hanks, the Representative for the State appointed Messrs. R. K. Smith and Isaac Clegg, Directors on the part of the State.

Henry Nutt, Esq., offered the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed to collect statistics and information in relation to the extension of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement to the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers, and report the result to the next general meeting of the Stockholders.

Resolved, That said Committee consist of five to be appointed by the Chair.

Said resolutions were unanimously adopted and under them the Chair appointed the following Committee, to wit: H. Nutt, M. Q. Waddell, Dr. McClenehan, W. B. Thompson, and J. H. Haughton.

On motion:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to superintend the printing of the reports of the President and Engineer, or such parts of the same as they may deem proper. N. A. Stedman, M. Q. Waddell and J. J. Jackson were app

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851.

☞ *Election for Members of Congress in this State on Thursday, the 7th of August.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Editor of the Wilmington Commercial has misconceived the tone and object of our remarks of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the contemplated action of South Carolina. It is true we said that if South Carolina should secede she would draw no State after her; and that, while her sister slaveholding States would not go with her, they would not stand by and see her coerced and trampled down. *But*, we added, "we deplore this state of public opinion in that gallant State; and if our voice could be heard by her people, and could have any effect, if heard, we would appeal to them in the kindest and most affectionate terms to pause in their course. Their interests are the interests in common of the people of all the slaveholding States; and the blow which is intended to strike down South Carolina will not fall upon her head alone. Her cause is the cause of the South; and her true policy is, therefore, not to separate herself, by her action, from the other slaveholding States." We penned these words after some reflection, and we do not feel disposed to take any of them back.

The Commercial would have done us full justice in the premises, if the Editor had laid our article entire before his readers.

The Commercial thus sums up what, in the opinion of the Editor, is the position of this paper on the subject:

"Let us see the position in which the Standard has placed us. We will not go for secession at this time, because there is not sufficient cause for such action—we will not resort to what we consider a legal remedy—but will involve the South in all the horrors of a civil war, in support of a State which secedes *without necessity*. Mr. Holden would make the rest of the Southern States far more sympathetic than wise or just, inasmuch as they would go to the death for a sister State, who causelessly leads them into the disaster."

Now, we undertake to say that our article of the 23d will not bear any such construction. We have not at any time encouraged, nor do we now encourage the people of South Carolina in the step which, it seems, they are determined to take. We have appealed to them to pause, and to make common cause with the other States of the South; and we have held out to them the hope, in all sincerity, that the time was not distant when the people of the free States would cease their aggressions and agitation, and when harmony and cordiality of feeling would be restored among all the States of the Republic. We have as much horror of civil war as any man living; but if civil war should result from the action of South Carolina, the fault and the blame—the eternal infamy of the deed will rest with the people of the free States. If that State *will* leave the Union, let her go in peace; if Massachusetts or Vermont, instead of *nullifying* the laws of Congress, will take themselves off from the common sisterhood, we say of them also, let them go in peace. We would not fix a bayonet nor fire a gun to bring them back. This is no government of force, but of common interest and fraternal regard; and the first blood which is shed, with the view of holding this government together, will be but the first step towards its overthrow—its everlasting overthrow, amid scenes of strife and carnage such as the world has never seen.

We agree with the Commercial that the Southern States ought to "strike efficiently or not at all." We believe these States ought to acquiesce, out of their regard to the Union, in the action of the late Congress; and they can do so, protesting against that action, without making themselves parties to measures which have thus far resulted only in injury to them. The compact has not been broken; if it should be, the Southern States will be at once released from all their obligations to it, and they can then strike as one man for their own salvation and deliverance.

We have thus thrown out a few words, in some haste, by way of reply to the Commercial. We shall recur to these matters again at the proper time. We are determined that our position on this vital subject shall be correctly understood. The times demand that every one who speaks at all of public affairs, should speak plainly and from the bottom of his heart. We have nothing to conceal from our readers, and we shall endeavor to keep them advised of the facts as they may transpire.

CUBA.

We publish to-day the "Proclamation of Independence by the Cuban Republicans, at Principe, on the 4th of July, 1851," together with some of the details of the late movements of the patriots in that country. We have no later intelligence than that brought by the Steamer Isabel to Charleston.

Cuba is one of the richest and most lovely spots on the globe. Her people have been suffering for years under Spanish despotism, and her wealth has been constantly extracted from her to support and pamper the Royal family and the nobility of Spain. But, thank God, the day-spring of her independence appears to be at hand! Her patriotic sons, struggling for liberty, will be encouraged by the sympathies and best wishes of every true-hearted American. The cause of Cuba was our cause in 1776; may the result of her efforts against despotism be what the result was here at that day, and may her triumph be as lasting and as glorious as that of WASHINGTON and those who triumphed with him!

We are awaiting the next arrival from Havana with deep anxiety; and if we should receive any further intelligence before going to press we will give it in a Postscript.

The late intelligence from Cuba has created the most intense excitement in New Orleans. A public meeting was held on Saturday night last, at which a Committee was appointed to aid the patriots; and it was reported that Lopez was about sailing for Cuba, to take command of the Republican forces.

The friends of the Cuban patriots had a grand procession in New York on Tuesday night last, in honor of the cause. Large numbers of persons, it is said, signed a roll for the organization of a new expedition to Cuba.

Thomas J. Judkins, Esq., the Sheriff of Warren County, has been the first this year to settle his public taxes with the Treasurer. Mr. Judkins stands "No. 1" on the list. He deserves credit for his promptness, and the fact that he is thus early in settling speaks well for the people of his County.

JENNY LIND is now at Niagara Falls, stopping at the Clifton House, where she has taken rooms for two weeks. She is to leave for Europe, via New York, on the 16th August.

We had a heavy rain in this place on Wednesday evening last, which was truly refreshing.

We invite attention to an article which we publish to-day headed "Virginia in 1832 and in 1851."

PEOPLE OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT!

We address you on the eve of the election, and we do so with the view of respectfully bringing to your attention the following extracts from the Wilmington Commercial. You have been told that, because Col. Ruffin, as a Jeffersonian Republican, holds to the *right* of Secession in the last resort, he is for the *exercise* of that right *now*; and you have been called upon by the friends of Mr. Stanly, under this view of the case, to vote Col. Ruffin down at the polls.

You have been informed already as to Daniel Webster's views on the subject—you have read his Capon Springs Speech, in which he distinctly declares that if the compact should be broken by the North it would no longer be binding on the South; and this, of itself, would be conclusive—but we have testimony nearer home, and from the pen of a Whig, who is known personally to many of you and by reputation to all of you. The last Wilmington Commercial, a *Whig* paper, says:

"SECESSION—INJUSTICE. It is very hard to arrest the current of fashion; and it having become fashionable to charge the friends of the doctrine of Secession with being disunionists, of course there is a general clamour on the subject—not for the sake of truth and justice—oh, no—but for the sake of that god of political idolatry—party.

A *belief* in the doctrine of the right of Secession involves no more of guilt, than does the belief of falling from grace. No one charges the believers of the latter doctrine with a desire that any one should fall from grace—neither does a belief in the doctrine of Secession imply a wish that any State should secede."

Read and mark the above. It is clear, direct, conclusive.

Hear again what the Commercial says about the result of admitting the right of Secession:

"To admit the right of Secession would save a deal of trouble and perhaps prevent bloodshed. *We verily believe it is the safest and soundest doctrine for the preservation of the Union.* Having already given our reasons why we believe this, it may not be necessary to repeat them here. Whether time shall prove that we are in error or not, is of no consequence to us, so that the final result is the perpetuity of the Union, under an impartial and just administration of the organic Law, which will secure all we desire—the Rights of the South. These, we trust, will be secured, let the result be what it will and the name given to Southern action be what it may."

Hear again what the Editor says in regard to the present condition of the South:

"We are satisfied that *nothing has been done for the South, which holds out a prospect of permanent security.* Her rights must be placed beyond the contingencies of a Congressional majority, or else taken under her own immediate and independent management. We are also satisfied that the South has done nothing for herself in this business, but that we have rather lost than gained ground, a sure consequence of excessive zeal and imprudent ardor. We must begin "de novo," as the lawyers say, and see if we cannot become united in some plan that shall ensure efficient action."

Mr. Stanly says to admit the right of Secession is to become a Disunionist; Mr. Loring denies this, and holds that a man can contend for this right and still be a friend to the Union, just as one can believe that a person may fall from grace without desiring that any should fall. Mr. Stanly holds the right of Secession to be treason; Mr. Loring regards it as the "safest and soundest doctrine for the preservation of the Union." Mr. Stanly says, in substance, that the people of the South have no good cause to complain of those of the North, and that the so-called Compromise has placed Southern rights and Southern interests on high and safe grounds; Mr. Loring declares that "nothing has yet been done for the South, which holds out a prospect of permanent security."

Look at these things, people of the Eighth District—examine them carefully, and then decide for yourselves. Be not deceived by the clamors of Whig leaders about Disunion, nor carried away by the nicknames and abusive epithets which they apply to their opponents. *Look for the truth*, and, when you find it, *act up to it*, without reference to party views or party feeling. Do this, and the result *must* be the triumphant election of THOMAS RUFFIN, the advocate of your rights and the friend of the Constitution and the Union.

RALLY FOR RUFFIN!

Push on the column for RUFFIN and the CONSTITUTION. The eyes of the State are upon you, Democrats of the Eighth District, and every ear will be strained to hear the result of your action on Thursday next. You have a candidate worthy of all your efforts, and a cause which only requires to be properly pressed to be successful. The time for *action* is here; you have planted and labored, for the season, in the hot sun, and you are now called upon to reap your labors. Save every head of wheat and every ear of corn—in other words, POLL EVERY VOTE from the upper limits of Wayne County to the seashore.

Rally for RUFFIN! Let nothing keep you from the polls, and when you get there *work* for your candidate. Be sure to get the infirm and the aged to the ballot-box, and see that they have fair play.

Charge upon Stanly his misdeeds, his *Northern* votes, his Freesoil sentiments and sympathies; and *demonstrate* to the people that the tendency of his whole conduct has been to DISUNION and CIVIL WAR. Defy him to the proof, and strike his partizans dumb with the challenge ☞ to produce even one vote of his, during his long service in Congress, in favor of Slavery and of Southern rights. ☜

Rally for RUFFIN, the CONSTITUTION, and SOUTHERN RIGHTS—work on the day of election as you know how to work, and VICTORY must and will be yours.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER.

We publish to-day the proceedings of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, held in Pittsborough on the 17th and 18th of last month. The Wilmington Commercial says:

"The meeting was numerously attended, and contained an unusual number of enterprising business men. The Reports submitted and the information elicited in the progress of the deliberations of the Convention, were sufficient to convince the most skeptical that this important work would be completed, if any continue to doubt. The best feeling prevailed among the stockholders assembled, who gave to the movement that strength which is the result of concert and harmony in feeling and interest."

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Court will ride the ensuing Fall Circuit in the following order:

1.	Edenton,	Judge Settle.
2.	Newbern,	Judge Dick.
3.	Raleigh,	Judge Caldwell.
4.	Hillsborough,	Judge Ellis.
5.	Wilmington,	Judge Bailey.
6.	Salisbury,	Judge Manly.
7.	Morganton,	Judge Battle.

HON. WILLIAM C. PRESTON. The Carolinian of Friday says: We are gratified to state that this gentleman is recovering from his recent slight attack of paralysis. We noticed him riding out in a carriage yesterday. We learn that it is his intention not to resume his duties as President of the South Carolina College.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The last Hornet's Nest and True Southron contains the following statement of the "state of affairs" in the Third District:

"STATE OF AFFAIRS. As the whole State has its attention directed towards this district, we take occasion to make a few remarks, which will set them right upon the state of things here.

In the first place there has been entirely lost sight of the distinction which a few years ago, divided men into parties, called whig and democratic. We have been in search of one of the old partisans, but we have not been successful in finding one.

We find some few violent Dockery men and a great many States-rights Caldwell men, but as for the old distinctions we seek for them in vain.

In the next place we get letters affirming the encouraging prospects of Caldwell; but these letters come from men that belonged formerly to the two distinguishing parties of the Country, and what might appear strange to some, (but for the turn in the affairs) those couched in the strongest language, are from persons that voice were whigs.

And lastly, poor and rich, old and young, of all parties are animated by the hope that the Major may prove successful.

Mr. Caldwell is an able debater, well versed in all matters pertaining to Government, and has such a nobleness about him that before the people, we know no man that can compete with him."

The above is most cheering; but a few days will solve all doubts. For ourpart, we have felt confident from the first of Maj. Caldwell's success; and all that is needed to ensure it is a strong and united rally on the day of election. We call upon the State Rights men of Moore, Anson, Richmond, and indeed upon all men of this stamp in the District, whom this paper may reach before the election, *to leave no vote unpolled, but to work for their gallant candidate from the opening of the polls to the going down of the sun.* The time for argument has passed, and the hour for *action* has arrived. Great interests are at stake in this election. *Gen. Dockery's vote, if he should be elected to the House, may turn the scale in favor of the Consolidationists of the free States, and involve these States in civil war.* He is pledged to vote men and money to coerce and slaughter the people of South Carolina; *and every man who sustains him at the polls will make himself a party to the atrocious deed.* Let this startling fact be rung in the ears of the people from Lincoln to Richmond, on the day of election.

Let it be remembered that Gen. Dockery ☛ is the civil war candidate; and that Maj. Caldwell is for peace, for the Union according to the Constitution, and for the rights of the slaveholding States. ☚

A DUEL.

We received the following by the last Western Mail, in an extra from the Rutherfordton Banner office, dated July 26, 1851:

"A DUEL. A gentleman passed through this place on Saturday, 26th, bringing the intelligence that a duel was fought on the 24th inst. between Col. John Baxter, of Hendersonville, and Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Ashville, one of the editors of the Ashville News.

The parties met near the Saluda Gap, in S. C. Col. B. had previously determined not to fire. Mr. E. fired and his ball took effect in the right hand of his adversary, entering at the knuckle of the middle finger where it is inserted on the hand, ranging up the palm and coming out near the wrist. Col. B.'s pistol went off when his hand was struck.

Col. B. was the challenged party. The difficulty grew out of political differences leading to some personalities. John Woodfin, Esq., of Ashville, acted as second for Col. B., and Dr. E. R. Jones, of Hendersonville, for Mr. E.

The above is all the news we have from the deplorable affair. If we learn more before going to press we will give it in a Postscript."

MEXICO.

The Washington Republic thus notices the late demand by England, France, and Spain upon Mexico for debts due from the latter to the former:

"FOREIGN DEMANDS AGAINST MEXICO. We publish an account of the demand made by the ministers of England, France, and Spain upon Mexico for the debt due from the latter government to the former respectively.

This is a demand calculated to embarrass a nation whose financial condition is not perhaps in the most flourishing condition. We observe, however, that the Congress of Mexico had increased the duties, probably for the purpose of making good the engagements.

It is added that the ministers of the three great powers referred to have asserted that, unless payment be speedily made, decisive measures will be taken to obtain payment. This is a summary course of action, and seems the more singular from the combined demand being made at the same time."

THE SOUTH. Can the people of the South place any confidence in a party, the leaders of which are leagued with the Freesoilers and Abolitionists at the North. The Northern people were in favor of that part of the Compromise which surrendered to the North all of the newly acquired territory, by the admission of California as a State, with a provision in her Constitution excluding slavery. The Federal Whig party South, also approved of it.

The Freesoilers and Abolitionists at the North approved of that part of the Compromise which abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia. So did the Federal Whig party South.

The Freesoilers and Abolitionists at the North rejoice at the passage of these measures, and call them "peace measures." So do the Federal Whigs South.

So it will be seen that there is but very little difference between the Freesoilers and Abolitionists of the North, and the Federal Whig party at the South, at least so far as acts are concerned. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

Halifax Republican.

A GREAT INVENTION. The Albany Argus describes a newly invented machine for planing wood which is now in operation in that city. It says:

A satisfactory idea of the invention can only be formed by seeing it at work. Though simple in its construction, and easily comprehended at a glance, it is difficult to convey a clear understanding of the *modus operandi*, on paper. It will be sufficient, perhaps, to say, that nothing heretofore invented approaches it, either in respect to the speed with which it does its work, or the accuracy of surface and finish which it gives to every thing and any thing which passes through it, in the shape of a plank or board. A rough board placed within its vortex comes out as even and polished as a mirror, to the tune of 108 feet a minute—and this without driving the machine. Its maxmium capacity is double and even treble this speed—and the greater the power and rapidity of the working, the more perfect is its execution. We can well believe that it will turn out work at the rate of 200 and even 300 feet per minute—or as fast as it can be fed.

In this respect it outstrips the famous Woodworth invention and promises to supersede it entirely. The maximum capacity of that machine, we are told, is 30 or 40 feet per minute. Such as are interested in the progress of improvement will see in this something new and strange, and well worth inspection and study. The inventor may be seen at Towsend's furnace, at any time, to exhibit the capacity and power of his machine to all visitors.

TOBACCO CROP. Accounts from the chief tobacco-growing sections of the State—leave no doubt that this important crop has sustained injuries from the drought which most materially lessen the quantity, anticipated from the large plantings. We have heard the opinion expressed by gentlemen well informed on the subject, that the crop of this year will not exceed that of last.

Lynchburg Virginian of Thursday.

A chap from the country, who visited this town to "see the Fouath of July," (says the Newport *News*) entered one of our hotels and sat down to dinner. Upon the bill of fare being handed him by the waiter, he remarked that "he did't care' bout readin' now—he'd wait till after dinner."

Gen. Quitman and Senator Foote "came together" at Sledgville, Mississippi, a few days since. We have not heard the particulars. Neither was seriously injured.

STUDY THE CHILD'S CAPACITIES. If some are naturally dull, and yet strive to do well, notice the effort and do not censure the dullness. A teacher might as well scold a child for being near-sighted, as for being naturally dull. Some children have a great verbal memory, others are quite the reverse. Some minds develop early, others late. Some have appeared stupid, because the true spring of character has never been touched. The dunce of a school may turn out in the end, the living, progressive, wonder-working genius of the age. In order to exert the best spiritual influence, we must understand the spirit upon which we wish to exert that influence. For with the human mind we must work with nature, and not against it. Like the leaf of the nettle, if touched one way, it stings like a wasp; if the other, it is softer than satin. If we then would do justice to the human mind, we must find its peculiar characteristics, and adapt ourselves to individual wants. In conversation on this point with a friend who is the principal in one of our best grammar schools, and to whose instruction I look back with delight, "Your remarks," said he, "are quite true; let me tell you a little incident which bears upon this point. Last summer, I had a little girl who was exceedingly behind in all her studies. She was at the foot of the division, and seemed to care but little about her books. It so happened that as a relaxation, I let them at times during school hours unite in singing. I noticed that the girl had a remarkably clear, sweet voice, and I said to her, 'Jane you have a good voice, and you may lead in the singing.' She brightened up, and from that time her mind seemed more active. Her lessons were attended to; and she soon gained a high rank. One day, as I was going home, I overtook her with a school companion. 'Well, Jane,' said I, 'you are getting along very well; how happens it that you do much better now than at the beginning of the quarter?'

'I do not know why it is,' she replied.

'I know what she told me the other day,' said her companion.

'And what was that?' I asked.

'Why she told me she was encouraged.'

Yes, here we have it—she was encouraged! She felt she was not dull in everything. She had earned self-respect, and thus she was encouraged.

Some twelve or thirteen years ago, there was in the Franklin School an excessive dull boy. One day the teacher, wishing to look out a word, took up the lad's dictionary, and on opening it found the blank leaves covered with drawings. He called the boy to him.

'Did you draw these?' said the teacher.

'Yes, sir,' said the boy, with a downcast look.

'I do not think it is well for boys to draw in their books,' said the teacher, 'and I would rub these out, if I were you; but they are well done. Did you ever take lessons?'

The boy felt he was understood. He began to love his teacher. He became animated and fond of his books. He took delight in gratifying his teacher by his faithfulness to his studies; while the teacher took every opportunity to encourage him in his natural desires. The boy became one of the first scholars, and gained the medal before he left school. After this he became an engraver, laid up money enough to go to Europe, studied the works of masters, sent home productions from his own pencil, which found a place in some of the best collections of paintings, and he is now one of the most promising artists of his years in the country. After the boy gained the medal, he sent the teacher a beautiful picture as a token of respect; and I doubt not, this day, he feels that teacher, by the judicious encouragement he gave to the natural turn of his mind, has had a great moral and spiritual effect on his character.

MISCELLANEOUS READING BENEFICIAL TO BOYS. I remember well that Walter Scott, in one of his best novels,—Waverly, I think it is, is very eloquent and very emphatic on this precise point; on the effect, or as he will have it, the grievous mischief, of letting a boy loose, to run riot in a library. The little fellow acquires, he is pleased to tell us, all kinds of wild and desultory habits. He must be expected, ever after, to be impatient of discipline, and enamored, wilfully and forwardly enamored, of his random reading. In general, there is no better judge of men and motives than this author; he is the familiar genius, the very confessor, of our nature, But here, as it seems to me he has chosen to take his views perversely. I assert from my own observation, that nothing is so likely to qualify a boy for sober reading, and even for the severer studies, as a free indulgence of his appetite, while it is yet rank and undisciplined, in things of fancy. He should be sated with sweets, like a grocer's raw apprentice, till he has lost all yearningness for them. In the intellectual, as in the natural world, heat, or at least warmth, is the very soul of productiveness. This warmth is latent in the child's mind, but it may be developed by the application of such substances as it can readily catch and fasten on. Such substances are plays, romances, and many other things, all of them mere frippery to the man; whereas, if you set a boy down to a grave, serious book, or put him upon a train of abstract reasoning, as sure as he rises, it will be with no other impression on his mind than that of leaden weight, wearisomeness, and stupidity. If the good people who were about the author of Waverley in his childhood had cramped him with the same restraints as he recommends for others, they would have got nothing by the process but a fool to plague them for their pains; while the world would have lost—O, what would it not have lost?—a spirit warmer, more penetrating, and more quickening, than any, with one exception, that has ever yet gladdened it.

Self Formation.

TEA IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The Charleston Courier notices the arrival in that city of Francis Bonynge, a gentleman who has spent fourteen years in the East, actively engaged in the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo, Sugar, Saltpetre, Tea and Coffee, and whose present object is to introduce into the Southern States, the culture of the Tea Plant, the Mangoe Tree, Date Tree, Coffee Plants, &c., and the Melons and vegetables of the East Indies, and to carry out the manufacture of the Tea Leaf, and also of the Indigo Plant, and to give a full and fair trial to both Tea and Indigo.

Mr. Bonynge says that the soil and climate of the Southern States are more suited to the cultivation of Tea, than those even in China, and that Indigo, which was, by-the-bye, formerly produced in the Southern States, can be grown to any extent, and that the Coffee Plant in all probability would flourish there to great advantage, inasmuch as the soil and undulating nature of the land would be in its favor, and the cold of the latitude of Charleston is not so intense by thirteen as that of the east of China. In fact, Mr. Bonynge has seen this plant growing wild in N. latitude 27° 30', on hills of from three to five hundred feet in height, where, too, there was an abundance of frost, snow, and hail.

PROGRESS OF A POUND OF COTTON. The following is an account of the travels of a pound of manufactured American cotton:

"The cotton was sent from the United States to London; thence to Manchester, where it was spun into yarn; thence to Paisley, where it was woven; next to Ayrshire, to be tamoured; and then to Dumbarton, where it was hand-sewed. It was then again sent to Paisley; whence it was conveyed to a distant part of Renfrew to be bleached, and then returned to Paisley. It was afterwards sent to Glasgow and finished; and from Glasgow it was taken to London. From its shipment in America till its arrival in the London warehouse, it must have journeyed 3000 miles by sea, and 920 by land. Its value was increased by the process of the manufacturer 2000 per cent., whilst no less than 150 persons were engaged in its carriage and preparation."

The Mr. Peabody, who gave the grand *fete* in London on the Fourth of July, is a native of Salem, Massachusetts, who passed the early part of his life at Baltimore, where he was an extensive and enterprising merchant. Some years ago he left Baltimore and went to London, where he established himself in the commission and banking business, and has succeeded to the utmost of his ambition; having amassed an immense fortune, said to equal nearly two millions sterling. The *fete* is said to have cost him upwards of $10,000. The concert at which Lablache, Miss Hays, and other eminent artistes appeared, must have cost him nearly half that sum.

New York Express.

A LARGE DIAMOND. There is now lying before the door of our office a single lump of as pure coal as can be found in this region, weighing *three thousand one hundred and forty pounds!* It is from the Eckhart mine of the Maryland Mining Company, and, so far as we can learn, is the largest lump that was ever mined in this region. *Cumb. (Md.) Civilian.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

HUNGARIAN HUSSARS. On Thursday last forty veteran Hungarian Hussars, who came to this country after the disastrous result of their struggle for liberty, sailed from this port southward in quest of military service; and they were followed yesterday by thirty-seven others of the same class, bound to the same destination. These circumstances seem to indicate another Cuban hunt.

Balt. Sun.

The veteran Hungarian Hussars spoken of above, landed some time since, at Wilmington, and are now hotly engaged, with gunpowder too, in blasting rocks, daming and dikeing Clarendon River, (Cape Fear,) and by a series of locks helping to open this noble stream for purposes of commercial traffic.

CURIOUS BALLOON ASCENSION. On Sunday, the 29th of June, M. Poitevin, accompanied by his wife, made his promised ascension from the Champ de Mars, at Paris, in a carriage and two horses, suspended from his gigantic balloon, the Globe. An immense assemblage witnessed the spectacle, the President of the Republic being present. Madame Poitevin displayed the most perfect serenity. On entering the carriage, she kissed her child, with a smile. The balloon, on rising, took the direction of the river towards Versailles.

SUSPICIOUS. A servant girl whispered to neighbor Abigail, one night, "Now mind, I don't say as how master *drinks*, but between you and I, the demijohn in the dark closet *don't keep full all the time.*"

A PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY is about to be established in Stockton, California, by the Chinese. The field spar of which this beautiful ware is made, is found in large masses in the San Joaquin valley.

One day, a butcher, having ordered his new assistant to bring the victim to the slaughter, who, not observing that his superior was cross-eyed until the very instant he was drawing the blow, cried out, in an exclamatory voice, "Sir, do you mean to strke where you look? "Yes." "Well, then, the d—l may hold the ox—I won't!"

A friend informs us, that, if persons who are subject to sick headache, will look steadily for two or three minutes at a piece of green baize, green silk, or other green material, when they feel the spell coming on, they can throw it off entirely. He has tried it frequently, and never knew it fail. *Portland Trans.*

A Persian poet gives the following instructions on the manner in which men should treat women:

"When thou art married, seek to please thy wife, but listen not to all she says. From man's right side a rib was taken to form the woman, and never was there seen a rib quite straight. It breaks but bends not. Since then it is plain that crooked is woman's temper, forgive her faults and blame her not; nor let her anger thee, nor correction use, as it is vain to straighten that which is crooked."

MRS. CORA MOWITT, the most celebrated female dramatist of America, has returned from a professional tour in England, where she reaped a golden harvest of applause, from the largest metropolitan audiences.

POETICAL COBBLER. In New York a professor of the cobbling craft hangs out his shingle bespattered with this expressive stanza:

"Heres the man who won't refuse,
To mend both boots and shoes;
My leather's good, my charges just,
Excuse me (but) I cannot trust."

Mathew's attendant in his last illness intended to give his patient some medicine; but a few moments after, it was discovered that the medicine was nothing but ink, which had been taken from the phial by mistake, and his friend exclaimed, "Good heavens, Mathews, I have given you ink!"

"Never—never mind, my boy—never mind," said Mathews, faintly, "I'll swallow a piece of blotting paper!" This was the last joke Mathews ever made.

A man asked an Irishman why he wore his socks wrong side outward.

"Because," said he, "there's a hole on the other side."

The old darkey's definition of Perseverance was not a bad one, and will do for a life motto. Here it is—"Catch hold—hold fast—and nebber let go!"

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS. Mankind are indebted to Queen Elizabeth and Lord Burleigh for the first printed newspaper, which was entitled the "English Mercurie." The earliest number is still in the British Museum Library, and bears the date of July 23, 1588. During the civil wars, periodical papers, the champions of the two parties, were extensively circulated, and were edited by such writers as Feedham, Birkenhead, and L'Estrange, all men of considerable ability. In the reign of Anne, there was but one daily paper, the "Daily Courant." The first provincial journal in England was the "Orange Postman," started in 1766, at the price of a penny, "but a half penny was not refused." The earliest Scottish newspaper appeared under the auspices of Cromwell, in 1652.

TOO MUCH FOR THE GENERAL. The Mobile Tribune tells the following story of Jemmy Maher, who had so long been the gardener of the Presidential mansion at Washington:

General Jackson had heard rumors that Jemmy was accustomed to get drunk, and to be uncivil to the visitors at the White House; so one bright morning he summoned him into his presence to receive hss dismissal. "Jemmy," said the General, "I hear bad stories about you. It is said that you are constantly drunk, and you are uncivil to strangers." Jemmy was puzzled for a reply; at last he said—"General, bedad, I hear worse stories about you; but do you think I believe them? No, by the powers! I know they are lies."

DOCTORS ENOUGH TO KILL. According to the Medical Times, there are in London 2,574 doctors of medicine, 187 surgeons, 52 homœopathists This gives about one doctor of medicine to 914 inhabitants, and one surgeon to 12,637 of the population. Of the doctors of medicine, 646 are authors.

A small boy not more than six or seven years old, to a man expressing his surprise that a baker's horse did not start at the explosion of crackers around him on the 4th, pertly said, "Why, sir, that horse has carried crackers these forty years."

U. S. NAVY. The following statement shows the whole number of vessels belonging to the United States Navy:

Ships of the Line,	11	Schooners,	5
Razee,	1	Steamers,	14
Frigates, first class,	12	Store ships and brigs,	6
" second class,	2		
Sloops of War,	21	Total ships,	76
Brigs,	4		

The total number of guns is 2,018. The steamers are the following:

	Guns.		Guns.
Mississippi,	10	Michigan,	3
Susquehanna,	9	Alleghany,	2
Powhatan,	9	Vixen,	1
Saranac,	6	Water Witch,	1
San Jacinto,	6	Massachusetts,	Not armed.
Fulton,	4	Gen. Taylor,	
Union,	4	Engineer,	

AN ANECDOTE OF JOHN ADAMS. When John Adams was a young man, he was invited to dine with the Court and Bar at the house of Judge Paine, an eminent Loyalist, at Worcester. When the wine was circulated round the table, Judge Paine gave as a toast, "*The King.*" Some of the Whigs were about to refuse to drink it. But Mr. Adams whispered to them to comply, saying, "We shall have an opportunity to return the compliment." At length, when John Adams was desired to give a toast, he gave "*The Devil.*" As the host was about to resent the supposed indignity, his wife calmed him, and turned the laugh upon Mr. Adams by immediately saying, "My dear, as the gentleman has seen fit to drink to *our* friend, let us by no means refuse, in our turn, to drink to *his.*"

THE POOR FELLOWS. Old Bachelors are like poplar trees—dead in the top, and in rags and tatters all the way down their trunk.

WHITE CROWS. Mr. Alonzo Butler of this city purchased, a few days since, a nest of young crows, consisting of one black and two white ones. The bills and legs of the latter are also white. The eyes are blue. Mr. B. last year obtained a white crow from the same nest which died. The parent crows were black. In the last capture the mother crow was killed, and we can have no more crows, like these, from her—she has gone where the good crows go. *Augusta Age.*

Here lies James Wiggins, Undertaker;
Now overtaken by his Maker.

A wag says, that in journeying lately, he was put into an omnibus with a dozen persons, of whom he did not know a single one. Turning a corner shortly after, however, the omnibus was upset. "And then," said he, "I found them all out."

"I would not live always!" sang a chorister one Sunday. A burly son of Neptune, who had dropped into the church, to see what was going on, bawled out—"You couldn't do it, if you would!"

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

MONDAY, July 28, 1851.

TOBACCO. The market to-day was more animated, and prices for all grades of manufacturing tobacco were higher than they were last week. Shipping kinds we thought were also better. The weather on Sunday night indicated rain, but to-day it has been fair, though the weather looks unsettled. It is to be hoped there will be a good rain in a few days. The corn crop, in many parts of the country, is suffering for rain even more than the tobacco crop.

N. M. MARTIN & CO.

"WARREN COUNTY, July 25. The corn crop is a gloomy one indeed. The tobacco crop is not as promising as it was the same time last year. Early plantings are buttoning with leaves about as large as my hand."

"AMELIA COUNTY, 22d July. The weather is very dry, and the crops look very bad—not better than they were last year this time."

"AMELIA COUNTY, July 23d. The prospect for the tobacco crop is, I think, much worse in this neighborhood than it was last year. I do not suppose that I have fewer than 60 or 80,000 missing hills in my crop; and the corn is suffering severely from drought. From the 14th May to the 11th of this month, we had no rain to do any good, and since the 11th (when we had a good shower,) we have had none at all. That the crop of tobacco will be shorter than that of last year, I have not a doubt.

"GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C., July 22. I am sorry to inform you that all through this section of our State we are having one of the longest droughts I have ever known. The prospect for corn in some neighborhoods is quite alarming, and the prospect for tobacco as bad and perhaps worse than last year."

Sales of 51 hhds. Tobacco by N. M. MARTIN & Co. since Friday last: 1 J. Huff $11. 2 W. Hendrick $7 87 and 9 87. 1 W. J. Winston $14 37. 1 J. S. Yarborough $10 50. 7 Col. A. E. Henderson $7 50, 10 25, 9 75, 10 62, 12 50, 13 75 and 14 50. 2 Wm. Paschall $14 50 and 14. 2 W. E. Paschall $9 75 and 13 87. 8 Jos. S. Jones $9 25, 9 50, 11 50, 11 87, 3 at 12 and 1 at 13. 10 Wm. C. Clanton $8 50, 9 87, 10 50, 11, 11 50, 3 at 11 75, 11 87 and 12 50. 1 R. J. Boyd $14 25. 1 Mathew Duke $12. 15 hhds. $9 37, 9 50, 2 at 9 75, 10, 10 50, 2 at 11 25, 11 50, 11 62, 11 75, 12 75, 13 25, 13 75 and 15.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, July 29, 6, P. M. Fancy Stocks are depressed; Canton Co. has declined 2; U. S. 6's 1867, 114½.

Flour is in fair demand; sales of 15,000 bbls. at 4 06 a $4 12½ for State brands; 4 18¾ a $4 31½ for Genesee, and 4 25 a $4 37½ for Southern; Rye Flour is better, sales at $3 44; Corn meal is dull at 2 94 a $3 for Jersey.

Wheat is steady, and active; sales of 20,000 bushels of Ohio white at 91 cents; sales of prime Michigan white at $1 01, and Southern red at 90 cts.; Corn is in fair request, with sales of 40,000 bushels at 57 a 58 cents, for mixed, and 59 a 60 cents for yellow; Rye steady, with sales of 3,000 bushels at 71 cents; Oats quiet at 40 a 45 cents.

Pork and Beef are duller, but prices are unchanged; sales of new mess Pork at $15, and prime at $13; sales of mess Beef at 8 75 a $11, and prime at 5 a $6; Lard firmer at 8¾ a 9 cents; sales of Bacon Shoulders at 6⅞ a 6¾ cents.

Groceries are quiet, sales of 100 bags Rio Coffee at 9 cents; sales of Porto Rico Molasses at 24 cents.

Sales of Kentucky Tobacco at 6 a 9 cents.

Cotton is more active; sales of 3,000 bales at 8 cents, for middling uplands, and 8¾ a 9¾ cents for Orleans and Mobile.

Whiskey 24 a 25 cents.

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on Monday morning the 21st inst., at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. O. S. Baldwin, of the firm of Scott & Baldwin, Wilmington, to Miss Harriet C., daughter of G. Deming, Esq.

In Fayetteville, on the 23d inst., by Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Mr. Seth Mills to Miss Eliza McKenzie.

In Wilmington, by Rev. Mr. Mischaux, Mr. Richard Langdon Sellers, to Miss Leonora Ann McClammy.

In Moore county, on the 20th of July, by J. R. Sloan, Esq., Mr. Neill H. McNeill, of Cumberland county, to Miss Nancy Stone.

In Bladen county, by Jos. R. Kemp, Esq., Mr. Norman McLeod, to Miss Margaret Maultsby, all of Bladen.

In Lumberton, on the 5th inst., by Thomas A. Norment, Esq., Mr. Wm. H. Bullard to Miss Eliza Hayes.

In Robeson county, on 17th instant, by Henry Bullock, Jr. Esq., Mr. Sampson Sealy to Miss Harriet Storm.

On the 15th inst., in Davie county, N. C., by John McRorie, Esq., John W. Wilson, Merchant Tailor of Ashville, to Miss S. C. Cheshire, of Davie county.

On Thursday afternoon, 24th inst., by Rev'd R. H. Lafferty, Joseph Mead, late of Cheraw, S. C., to Miss Mary E. Gribble, daughter of William Gribble, Esq., of Mecklenburg county.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. S. C. Pharr, Mr. S. B. Howard, of Union, to Miss Margeret Oliver, of Mecklenburg.

In Guilford county, on Thursday evening, the 22nd inst., by the Rev. John Paris, Mr. R. N. McCulloch, to Miss Rachel, daughter of F. Fentress, Esq.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 20th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Janett Campbell, in the 91st year of her age.

At Long Street, in Cumberland county, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Sarah McLauchlin.

At the residence of Mr. Thomas Williams, (about 5 miles from Wilmington,) on Sunday at 11 o'clock, his daughter Sarah, aged about 4 years.

On the 22d inst., at his late residence, eight miles from Wilmington, Mr. Timoth

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,

At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

New York Importers and Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY STREET,

Between Broadway and Nassau Street,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

NEW-YORK,

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and, as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, fot Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers,

Puffings and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves, and Mitts.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American and Italian Straw Goods.

July 16, 1851. 74—ta$5.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

Families per month,	$16 00
" " week,	6 00
" " day,	1 00
Single person, per month,	20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25
Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	$12 00
" " week,	3 50
" " day,	0 75

WM. D. JONES.

July 24, 1851. 76—7w.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION

In Halifax County,

FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Agent for Austin Plummer, deceased, offers for sale the Plantation on which the said Austin Plummer resided at his death, lying on Fishing Creek in Halifax County, about four miles from Ransom's Bridge and adjoining the lands of Col. John H. Harrison, John H. Carlyle and others, and containing 2,500 Acres.

The said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco, and much of the Plantation is fresh and the whole under excellent fences.

The buildings consist of a new two story Dwelling house, good stables and barns and all necessary out buildings.

The said land is offered on a long credit and on the most accommodating terms.

Persons desiring to purchase will please address the undersigned at Warrenton, or Joseph B. Batchelor, at Halifax.

The land will be shown by Mr. John H. Carlisle, who resides near it. KEMP PLUMMER.

July 20th, 1851. 878—w8w.

ROANOKE LANDS.

THE Subscriber, having four Plantations containing about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed to sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 acres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and uplands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage of River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth; the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Raleigh and Gaston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Raleigh in half a day's ride. The health of the low Country has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there.

For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos. Sterling, Jackson, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (ta$5) 2m 76—

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

From 25 to 30 able-bodied Men will find employment on the Central Rail Road, by an early application to Maj. Jeremiah Nixon, or James M. Towles, Esq., of Raleigh

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—3t.

CHAR-COAL! CHAR-COAL!!

10,000 BUSHELS Char-Coal wanted immediately, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, July 18, 1851. 74—

MALE ACADEMY,

Warrenton, N. C.

THE exercises of this ancient Institution were resumed the 7th of this month, under the former Principal, R. A. EZELL, A. M.

The Trustees are persuaded that Mr. Ezell's well known and well established reputation as a scholar and teacher renders unnecessary any reference to his qualifications, yet they feel that it is but an act of justice to him to say, that he has conducted this Institution for the last twelve years much to their satisfaction, and with the most flattering success, and in a manner evincing entire competence, and great experience in training and disciplining the youthful mind.

The course of studies is extensive, and is designed and suited to qualify boys for admission into the advanced Classes of any University, or for the various and active duties of life; all pains are bestowed upon the moral as well as intellectual training of the pupils. None are admitted as scholars whose habits are deemed vicious or contaminating, nor will any be retained who do not implicitly conform to *all the requirements* of the Institution.

The Department of Languages is managed and conducted exclusively by the Principal. The English and Mathematical Department is confided to the assistant instructor. Every incentive to emulation and industry is earnestly held up to the view of pupils, and no effort spared to ensure all practicable progress.

Few Institutions present greater inducements to Parents and Guardians than this. The proficiency of the teachers and the judicious system of instruction pursued by them, commend it to all; while its locality offers many and great advantages. The village of Warrenton, it is believed, is unsurpassed for healthfulness and refinement and intelligence of society; with a strict and vigilant Police, morals are well guarded, and quiet and good order secured. Besides it is of easy of access by Stages and Rail Roads and in case of sickness, the best Medical aid is ever at command, and ample mail facilities afford prompt communication with distant friends.

TERMS.

For Board (with the Principal) for the Session of five months,	$50 00
Room Rent, Fuel, &c.,	5 00
For Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
For Tuition in the various English branches,	12 50
Fuel at the Academy,	1 00

Charge is made from the time of admission to the termination of the Session.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

W. N. EDWARDS, President.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees:

HON. DANIEL TURNER,
WM. PLUMMER, Esq.,
WM. EATON, Jr. Esq.,
F. A. THORNTON, Esq.
G. D. BASKERVILLE, Esq.,
JOHN WHITE, Esq.,
NATH. T. GREEN, Esq,
WM. C. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
THOS. E. GREEN, Esq,
B. E. COOK, Esq.,
THOS. E. WILSON, M. D,
T. A. MONTGOMERY, Esq.

Warrenton, July 22, 1851. 77—2w.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

THE next Lecture Term of this Institution will commence the 1st of September, and continue ten months. This School is recognised, and its students admitted on the ad endeun footing, by some of the most respectable Medical Institutions of this country, among which may be mentioned Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the University of the City of New York.

The course of instruction is extensive and practical. Anatomy is taught both by demonstration and dissection; and students can procure abundant material for dissection on very moderate terms. During the course frequent opportunities are afforded students of witnessing and assisting in important Surgical operations.

The fee for the course is $115 00, and always payable on entering the School. Board, convenient to the School, can be had on very moderate terms. Students can obtain the Text-books in Farmville, a village a few miles from the School.

FACULTY:

JOHN P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

FRANCIS J. METTAUER, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JOHN. P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Midwifery and the Diseases of Females and Children.

JOHN P. METTAUER,
Dean of the Faculty.

Prince Edward C. H., Va., July 14. 77 wt27A.

THE FUGITIVE.

A Bright Mulatto Woman, named Chloe, between 25 and 30 years of age, ranaway from the Subscriber, about the 1st of July. She was bought about two years ago, of Wm. Plummer, of Warrenton who owns her mother and her children. Chloe is about the ordinary size of women, with a full head of hair and bad teeth, looks downward and is inclined to simper and smile when spoken to. She slings herself when she walks so much as to make the movement peculiar; her right foot is a good deal turned out, and the leg a little shorter than the other, produced from an injury while young; she wore when she left a striped calico dress, and is generally very neat in her appearance, having a good figure.

$10 Reward.

I have reason to believe that she is harboured in this City or near it. JNO. H. MANLY.

Raleigh, July 25th, 1851. 77—3t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J. J. Biggs & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. S. Smith, one of the Firm, will attend principally to collecting and paying the debts; but, payment may be made, and bills presented for payment to either.

Mr. Biggs will continue the business, as heretofore, at the same place. He will leave in a few days, for the Northern Cities, where he will lay in a full supply for the Fall Trade. His old friends are particularly requested to give a call on his return.

J. J. BIGGS,
S. SMITH.

Raleigh, July 29, 1851. 76—4t.

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Patchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

THE FAMILY SCHOOL

In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80 / $100 } in adv'ce.

For others,

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

New Books,

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.

Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

May 31, 1851. 870—3m.

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Fedricksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

At Reduced Prices,

J. CREECH has received and daily expecting his Stock of elegant Dry Goods, which was selected with great care, at reduced prices, with many new styles that were not out the first of the season. These goods was purchased for net cash, and can be sold lower than those bought at the early part of the season, before goods had fallen. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere if you want bargains.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh. May 7, 1851 53—

NEW BOOKS.

NATHALIE, a tale by Julia Kavanagh; Nell Gwynne, or the court of the Stewets; Nile Nate's of A. Howadji; the commissioner by G. P. R. James, Esq.; the tooth ache imagined by Mayhew; annual of Scientific Discovery for 1851; the old Red Sand Stone, with illustrations, by Hugh Miller; Curran and his Contemporaries, by Charles Phillips, Esq.; the Irish Confederates and the Rebellion of 1798, by Henry M. Field; Christian Purity, by the Rev. R. S Foster; First Things by Rev. Dr. Spring's. For sale at the N. C. Book Stoore, by H. D. TURNER.

May 19, 1851. 58—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No.* 9, *Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, *Hats and Shoes,*
Hardware, *Crockery,*
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,

Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

EXCELSIOR.

PYFER & CO.

Those Truly Fortunate and Far Famed LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

(Whose single purpose for years has been to dispense the radiant smiles of the "Fickle Goddess," to their Correspondents,) has also rendered entirely unnecessary any pretext for self-laudation, for their

CUP OF GLORY IS FULL.

Every section of the Union will bear witness to the Glorious and almost Magic Luck of this fortunate house.

Correspondents all over the country have realized Splendid Fortunes from small outlays at

PYFER & CO'S GREAT PRIZE AGENCY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!

WONDERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES!

167,483 Dollars!

Paid in Prize Money during the month of June, by the far-famed PYFER & CO., to the patrons of their truly Lucky House.

Every body should try their luck!

One Order to this great Prize firm may secure a fortune.

Prize payments at PYFER & CO'S made in Gold at sight.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Please bear in mind that Lotteries advertised by PYFER & CO. are legalized by the New Constitutio of Maryland.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
3	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
7 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
12	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	50 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
17	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
25	17,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	16 00
26	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	20	100 00
28 3 of	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
29	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
30	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
31	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

July 1, 1851. 67—

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July

Now Landing, the followsing articles selected with great care in view or the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,	Figs
75 do. Lemons,	200 Drums, whole
Prunes,	150 do. Half,
300 Fancy Boxes,	75 do. Qr.
250 Glass Jars,	Almonds, 500 lb. Marsailes,
Raisins,	Do. 500 " Denic,
100 Boxes Bunch,	Do. 500 " Irica,
300 Qr. "	Do. 800 " Shelled,
50 Layer,	Walnuts, 400 " Greenoble
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,	500 " Sicily,
500 Filborts,	Dates, 700 " Arabian.
	1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,
Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of Lnglish Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Iraing, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

Executive Committee.
S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

Important to

MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

EVERY MAN

HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo., $1 50. Also, a full supply of Heffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers." Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vest